# THE IDIOT ASYLUM

An Ex-Matron Tells the Story of the Management.

THE DOCTORS DO THEIR DUTY !

Bad Food Causes the Outbreak of the Black Scurvy.

The publication in the HERALD of the statements made by President Cox, of the Department of Chari-ties and Correction, and Dr. Howard, the Menical Su-perintendent at Randail's Island, has had the effect of fucing Mrs. Herbert, the Matron of the Idiot Aryhim during the time that scurvy attacked the inmates, to give to the public her evidence. Immediately after the exposure by Ann Daly to Mr. J. H. Baker it appears Mrs. Herbert resigned her position, having in tended to do so for several months, according to her own account. After she left the island it was openly stated that she was afraid to remain and had lelt for

parts unknown.

Mrs. Herbert feeling that she was being made a victim to an effort to place the blame on her shoulders has requested that an opportunity should be given her to acswer "the slanders made about her." porter called at her residence, where she made the clowing statements, which, she says, are the same as those sworn to by her before the State Commis doners of Charities during their investigation:-

matron of the idiot Asylum on Randal?'s Island in 1869 by the former Board of Commissioners. Since that time, up to the 4th of April last, I was employed there in this capacity. On that date I sent in my resignation to the Commissioners, and it was accepted by them. Every one in the asylum knew that I had intended resigning for months—long before scurvy appeared. In relation to the statement made by Dr. Howard and published in the HERALD of May 25 that the spread of the disease was due to my not reporting it, it is false. I reported the sickness to Dr. Richards, the assistant physician, and I was naturally under the impression that he in turn reported the sickness to Dr. Howard. All I I had no power or authority to send children to the hospital, even if I believed it ought to be done. Every time a case occurred or was reported to me by the surses and attendants I immediately notified the doctor either personally or by messenger. Dr. Richards me what the disease was, but on a former occasion I had been told by the physician that the was made by the doctors, and they did not seem to consider that there was any cause for uncasiness. NO VEGSTABLES.

"To the best of my knowledge no vegetables were given to the children until about the latter part of

March, and the disease was discovered in January. Ann Daly frequently reported to me about the vege tables previous to March. This I saw for myself also. I reported to the doctors that there was enough food, but there was no variety. The doctor and the people he prepared the food knew this, and it not lie in my power to alter it. My business was to give out to the children what less was to give out to the children what I got. The nurses frequently reported to me that the food was not good. Sometimes I got sufficient meat for the children and sometimes It was scarce. To the best of my belief I never got the amount of meat on the diet scale (eight ounces). I should say it was about five ounces. Potatoes were issued but very scholm. I never got the more than once a week. Potatoes are put down on the diet scale for every day in the week, but the children and note at the Breaklast consisted of tea, coffee and cocoa, with bread and outler, the latter sometimes good and sometimes bad. The suppor was dry bread and milk. The mik was a good-drink, out it was not nourisning It was made from canned or condensed milk. The diet scale as regards breaklast was not carried out; the children did not get what the first ordered. There have been times wone I received rice, wheaten grits or hominy twice a week. There was very seigon rice in the scale as regards breaklast was not carried out; the children did not get what the first ordered. There have been times wone I received rice, wheaten grits or hominy twice a week. There was very seigon the third of the children was penerally thickened with bread. The girl mentioned in the statement of Aun Baily as land blay as The nurses frequently reported to me that

lack about the children. Let them die; that it did not make any difference whether they lived or gied, I never mane in the sense reported. What I did say was that they, were better off. About this time Ann Daly stated openly that she was going to report the condition of the children, and that it was a crying sin to let it go on. She accumed determined to report all these things. I cannot asy, as I do not now remember, whether it was before or after this time that Dr. Howard ordered Mrs. Daly to go down and take care of John Rouse's crowd. I samuet fix the date of this order being given. I toid Dr. Howard at the time that I did not think Ann Daly was at for the duty. About the second or third week in March Dr. Howard sent me leanons for the use of the sick children, and I distributed them to the nurses in charge of the nick in the upper wards of the man building and in the nospital. In relation to the besting of Lena Feduler, I spoke to Dr. Richards about the case, and he toid me that Mrs. Feduler had been win him about it, and ne said that there were marks on the child, and that he supposed the girl had been besten. As far as I know the statement of Commissioner E. C. Donnelly, of the State board of Charlites, published in the Hanald of May 22, pives a correct account of the condition of affairs during assertions. Dr. Howard says:—Mrs. Herbert, the matron, left a great deal of the business of her position to Ann Daly, one of her duties being to supervise and rook after the distribution of the food the ridot children. \* \* An ample amount of provisions, including vegetabler, was supplied during the entire stime, and the fact is that the children of the heights classes and not get their proper share or histowance. \* \* The two people who, were directly responsible for the outoreax of the disease were the matron, Mrs. Herbert, and Ann Day, who work is the matron, Mrs. Herbert, and Ann Day, who work is the same and any example amount of the heights class and not get the propor share or when he was the my succession t band to the public; also that I had departed for finada or some parts unknown, and that I was fully sware of the condition of the rinot children long before iny one class in the institution, and that I positively declined to interiere in the matter and let the disease spread. I have never been out of New York since I left Kandail's Island. This is well known and can be certified to. In the second place I must positively aftern that I did not resign on account of the threat-rand exposure in relation to the condition of the children. The doctors made no alarm about it; they knew all that was going on. I did my duty and reported the sick cases as they occurred. The octors we the diseased condition of the children at each of his visits. From the first to the inet case that occurred to the institution, while I was matron, the physicians were always made aware of. I could do no more. I had no further power."

Mrs. Herbert expressed her perfect willingness to the writer to give the above statement under oath before any legal tribunal in case there should be an official investigation.

A MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

before any logal tribubal in case there should be an official investigation.

A MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mys. Pictier, the lady whose daughter it is alleged was beaten at the fact Asylum, has made the following statement under oath:—

Eight years ago my child, Lena Fiedler, who is now itwesty-two years of age, was sent by me to the fidot Asylum on Randain's latand. The was born idiotic. I resited my child regularly. Last tail my son called my attention to the condition of Lena. He said Lena was running down and wants looking after. This was

last September. I went to Randali's Island, the following day. I found that my child was but down from hanger. This day I brought, as usual, some cake and fruit to her and was going to give them to her, but the nurse, Kary Moss, told me that I should not give them to her, as she would all her clothes. I told her that I would give her what I brought, which she ate in the most revenous and hungry way. After this I took her from the main building into the yard, and then she commerced to vomit. Her face was very pale I then dook her into the closet and undressed her. I found that her body was covered with welts and marked sold was covered with welts and marked sold was covered with welts and marked sold was covered with welts. Her legs was marked as it with a while; her she had a sarms were brimping and back and that the child had not been because; that the nurse would not do such a thing, and that the girl burk herself going up and down stairs. Whos I saw my child again she was in bed. I then went to be sawn that day had she was in bed. I then went to the island and spoke to Miss Dumphy and Miss Cabill, or Kale. They again stated that the child had not been beaten. I then went to see Mrs. Daly, in the main hopse, and asked her if my child had been beaten by Mary Moss, and that she (Mrs. Daly) had seen her beat the girl. The same day I saw one of the girls, Mella Lee, who is an orphan. I asked her about my child, and she said "Look at me." I then told a her about my child, and she said "Look at me." I then told whis Dumphy about Mella Lee, who is an orphan. I asked her about my child, and she said "Look at me." I then told his Dumphy about Mella Lee and she denied this beating also and told me to keep quiet, and she, at my request, allowed my child to go down to the nospital to Mrs. Redden, who I trusted to take care of her. I alia do her that if a he would not allow her to go, then i would take her home with me that day. Miss Dumphy said that I could not take her away in the coolution she was in from the wain to f

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1878—WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, NOTARY Public.

of May, A. D. 1875—WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

ANOTHER ACCUSER.

Catharine Quanty, a norse in the asylum for three years in charge of one of the wards in the Pavillon Hospital, makes an affidavit which bears out the statements both of Ann Daily and Mrs. Herbert, the matron. She states that no medical attention was paid to the children in the hospital under her care before the accevy broke out or curing the presence of the disease; also that not until Mr. J. R. Roo evoit examined the food and made a complaint was there any change made. She also states that she never got any vegetables for the children excent a lew carrots and that no potatoes were given. She also states that she asked Dr. Richards, the assistant physician, for vegetables for the children, but that she did not get them. This woman also gives the particulars of accerdance that that took place there; also that the nurses had to purchase food out of their own pockets as they could not live on what they got. Nurse Ann Daily has also made a statement denying the truth of the charges made against her by the officials; also giving the particulars of the alleged beating of the children.

three o'clock two thousand people, mostly men and boys, began to assemble at the pisza and to take up their places within an enclosure which had been arranged with seats in front of the bronze state of Abraham Lincoln, adjoining the sountain. The services were under the airection of the members of Post Rankin, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, and were begue at four o'clock by the singing of the hymn "America." Rev. D. O. Forris, chaplain of the Connectiont Department of the Grand Army, then offered the prayer. General E. L. Molineux made a brief address and introduced Rev. Dr. Fulton as the orator. The reversing gentleman said in substance;—"The history of America does not lie in the past, but is all around us in the present. The durkest hours of the war were no darker than the present time, when the same rebel yell which was heard during the rabeltion is now beard in the halls of Congress. And you, gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic, do not know but that you may have to put on your old uniforms again. You will, unless the nation rises and speaks. I leed to-day as I did during the war. I believe that Rutherford B. Hayse," said Dr. Fulton, "was rightfully placed in the Presidential tent, but cursed be the hour when this nation turns its face toward Hampton and the like. If we are to feed rebels with a spoon, and beat true men with scorpion lakes; if we do not greet men like Sherman and Sheridan and Chamberlain and Packard and Gonkling, who stood last by liberty and truth, then the banton's history is written; its future will be dark. But it will not be so," The speaker further said that there is a growing feeling in the East and West that true men were never houored as they are to-day. This influence is permeaning the Kindones. The Lord said the came wor to be changed. The Lord said the came wor to be changed to honor, and the saver become everybody with them learn to behave himself. We loved the nation loved to honor, and the saverance that loyalty and justice would prevail, the orator closed his di boys, began to assemble at the plaza and to take up

Flowers were then scattered about the pedestal of the statue by school children, and the caremonies were brought to a close by the benediction.

## O'LEARY'S SQUAD.

THE MARCH TO CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY AND BACK-AN EPISODE OF DECORATION DAY,

Among the many dramatic incidents of Decoratio Day few are more noteworthy than the experience of Mr. Thomas Francis Clinton, pastry cook, as volun-teer in the squad of Sergeant Michael O'Leary, of Company A, of the Sixty-ninth regiment. The gallant Sergeant conceived the generous idea of paying special tribute to the memory of deceased comrade: of Post Wadsworth, and mustered a band of seven to assist him in the discharge of his patriotic duty Hills Cometery. Mr. Thomas Francis Clinton, in an evil hour, consented to become a substitute for an invalid member, and his experience can best be sold in his own innguige, as he detailed it to Judge Duffy yesterday at the Fifty-seventh Street Court. THE PASTRY COOK'S STORY. .

Mr. Clinton, who is a man of imposing stature, was enveloped in a military cloak. His mustache was trimmed close, a la militaire, and his bearing was altogether soluterly, although somewhat marred by the fact that both eyes were in deep mourning and the bridge of his nose apparently broken. Said he "Jurge, it was on Decoration Day (and his frontis-piece was indeed well decorated), and I'll tell you how it all come about. Surgeant O'Leary comes to me and asks me to parade with him in the place of a man who hat sore eyes and couldn't march. After the procession was over the Sergeant, with his celebrated tongue, persuaded seven of us to go with him as an escort to Post Wadsworth on their way to Cypress Hills burying ground. Well, he marched us down to the Grand street ferry and over the river while the rain poured down in torrets. When we got over to the other side the davil a sign was there of Post Wadaworth or any other post, and all the Grand Army

was corselves and Sergeans. O'Leary. Says O'Leary There is some mistake, and faith I thought so, too, and I was not slow to tell the Sergeant so, too, with that he gives his soora a grand fourish and marches us dowe two miles in a lager beer shanty where we must the Post. O'Leary said it was a lotel, but it was only a shanty. Then he parados us two miles more to the burying ground. There was a company of colored men coming out as we were going in, and what does O'Leary so but draw his soord as grand as General Sherman and cries 'Hait!' and makes uspressed arms to the colored men. Then we had more stale beer, and as I was considered a good orator Sergeant O'Leary put me up on a barroi to make a speach to the comradus of Post Wadsworth. Then the Grand Army of Sergeant O'Leary reammed the line of march for Thirty-fourth street ferry, and sooking wet all the white, And whome got to New York i met a gentleman, a doctor, that belonged to the Twenty-second regiment, and gladenough I was to meet a gentleman, for I was pretty well sick of O'Leary by this time.

"This gentleman asks me to take a drink with him, and Sergeant O'Leary by this time.

"This gentleman asks me to take a drink with him, and Sergeant O'Leary by the time.

"Care to the sorry I was to have to do it. Then my told O'Leary gets up a discussion with the Doctor, and sorry I was to have to do it. Then my told O'Leary gets up a discussion with the Doctor, and sorry I was to have to do it. Then my told O'Leary but we must pass in review before two girls of his that hive over in Twonty-seventh atreet.

"ME UNINDEST CUT.

"So when my passence gave out at last, about eleven o'clock at night, I up and told the Sergeant my mind plainly and what I thought of him and nis goings on, and, sure enough, as he could say nothing for himself, he takes up the butt end of a masker and gives mo a urive with it between the two eyes. Oh, he had not bear out the darge of the companion, the Sergeant remained periectly quiet and made no reply to the forming the replant of their

### BLASIUS PISTORIUS.

HE TELLS THE STORY OF HIS LIFE-HIS VIO-LENT FREEKS OF TEMPER IN GERMANY-HIS THREATS TO KILL ARCHBISHOP WOOD-A COMMUTATION OF SENIENCE TO BE ASKED FROM THE BOARD OF PARDONS-PISTORIUS STILL A PRIEST.
PRILADELPHIA, June 1, 1878.

It is customary for the newspapers to speak of Rov. Blasius Pistorius, the condemned murderer of Isaac Jacquette, as an "ex-priest." This is a mistake. He a still a clargy man and as much of a priest as he ever was. The Catholic Church authorities have taken no official action to expel him from his sacred office. The Archbishop has said that they cannot affiliate with him, but that is all that has been said or done regarding the concemned. In his cell in Moyamensing he recites his offices every day, reads religious books and observes the forms of his religion. His only visitor is Rev. Fatner John B. Maus, of St. Alphonsus (German) Catholic Church, Fourth and Reed streets. Father Maus is his spiritual adviser, and visits him just as he would any other Roman Catholic prisoner in Moyamensing, which is within his parochial district. HOW PISTORIUS RECEIVED BAD NEWS.

The last time His Reverence called upon Pistorius— the day before yesterday—he informed the prisoner good priest was preparing to break the news gradually, but Pistorius saw what was coming and said, "You need not lear to tell me. I know they have decided against me. I knew they would." He showed to unusual excitement, but it is questionable must be hanged unless the Board of Pardons inter-feres. This could only be brought about by the most strenuous intercession of the triends of the unfor-tunate man, under legal service. By obtaining the assistance of a competent lawyer and presenting to the Board of Pardons all the evidence of Pistorius' un-soundness of mind, as the ground for a commutation of sentence, that body might be induced to recommend to the Governor a modification of the terrible punishment to which he has been doomed. There is reason to believe that measures will be taken to bring the matter before the Board by those who believe that Pistorius is not really guilty of murder in the first degree.

degree.

THE STORY OF THE PRIEST'S LIVE,
in conversing with the condemned priest he told
me the story of his life. His own attempts at pronouncing English words it would be impossible to
give, but as nearly as may be his language was as follows:—'I was born at Saarweilingen, a village of
Niedor-Ruein, Prussia, on the lith of January, 1831. irst business was clerk in the Department of Mines; then I was a school teacher at Beaumarais, and then I went back to my parents' little izrm. After studying privately I went again to the gymnasium at Bryton, Westphalia, and shortly after, when I was past twenty-five years of age, I went into the army por three years. When my enistment was over I began to fit myself for the prieathood by entering the seminary for priests at Trier. After I had been ordained my first charge was at Schoenecken, in the Enel, and after that at Tholey, near Saarlouis. I determined to come to this country because of the persecutions of the Church by Bismarck. The restitions were becoming more oppressive all the time, and to pressrive my "ogitimation" (sic) I thought I would come to America, and then go cak when there would be a good opportunity. The Royal Langrath's Amit gave me a passport in May, 1875, and my Bishop gave me a letter."

Ins THREATENS TO KILL ARCHEISHOF WOOD.

When he reached his brother's larm, near Norristown, one of Pistorius' first acts was to visit His Grace, Archbishop Wood, in Philadelphia, and uemand a charge. His conduct was so violent and strange and he was so impatient at any delay that those who saw Pistorius at this itime were amazed at his manner. Because the Archbishop did not immediately assign him to a pastorate Pistorius actually wrote him an involent and abusive letter, threatening that unless he was provinced for within one week from the date of his letter he would come to the archieologial residence and shoot his Grace.

Intis act was so plainly that of a man whose mind was unbalanced that it will probably be urged before the Board of Pardons as an evidence that Pistorius was insace.

A letter Prow Germany.

A private letter from the portion of uerhanny where Pistorius ilved gives some interesting particulars regarding the characteristics of the unfortunate priest as they were observed by his brethren in the Church and those who knew him best. The letter is from the Rev. Beconant Sunnelder, Doan o

nist die was by turns a faringer, aminer, a schoolmaster, a man of business and then for three years a soldier in the Frusian army.

He was noost thirty years of age when he began his learned studies and, having gone through the eight classes of a German village, he entered but the ejerical seminary at Trier to devote himself to the study of philosophy and theology for four years, at the completion of which, in the year 1871, he received the budy orders of priesthood, he was first appointed to a parish in the classic of the first and thence of was removed, after a few months' labors, to the parish of Thotey, where he was stationed until he left Europe for America.

During his stay in Tholey I became acquained with him; I saw him several times at my house any discoving this time at my house any discoving his size of the man of the seminary and appear to me about him offen.

To give a just estimate of his character I must at first say he was no hypocrite, but faithin and slucere in his convictions, and always scalous, perhaps over seatus, in performing his saccroted dutles, the was too, obstemious as to drinking and eating. I remember very weit he refused even studies a class of wine. His private life and mornity were always unimposecuable. Such was Hasins ristorius when he took his departure from kurope, and ascus a man cannot possibly be a certeerate murderer. But he could be a such a man cannot possibly be a certeerate murderer. But he could be a life by a first of the country who know the character of this unfortunate man will agree with me, that desiberation doks cannot us though the green with me, that desiberation doks cannot us though the green with me, that desiberation doks cannot us though the first when me to wound he has dead of when his perform securing has action. I do kot know the circumstances under when it took place, but I say, and all the beroons in Germany who know the character of this unfortunate man will agree with me, that desiberation doks cannot use thought of the wheiming passion.

AN

he has killed that man he has done so in a moment of overwhelming passion.

AN EXPANT TERRIBER.

I never knew a man or woman in my whole life of such
irritamility of character as Fistorius, ite was here the
entity of character as Fistorius, ite was here the
entity of character as Fistorius, ite was here the
entity of character as Fistorius, ite was here the
entity of the society in which he made his appearance. Wherever he went there was quarteriing and
ulspusing. A single word would throw him into an introuble passion, and it was by this feature of his disposition that he made himself and all who were obliged to live
with him wretened. His passionate temper caused many
troubles in the two parishes wherein he officiated, so that
when he asked for his executionate temper caused many
troubles in the two parishes wherein he discuss. Certainly
this man would tever have been ordained if that awful
disposition of his mind had teen known to his superiors.
What I have said nere is abundantly proved by that which
the papers have reported of his behavior toward the
priest of Norristown, Archbrishop wood and Judge Mitch-fili wonder really that the judges have not taken into consideration that notody but a man who has fits of insanity
could write to the archbrishop such a sentence as "free horse
convenients."

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. NEWMAN AT THE CEN-TEAL METHODIST CHURCH—INTERESTING AC-COUNT OF HABITS AND CUSTOMS IN THE "FLOWERY KINGDOM."

Continuing his series of discourses on "The Seven Great Religious of the World," Rev. Dr. Newman at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh avenue and Fouricenth street, last evening spoke on "Christianity in China" to an immense audience. Taking for his text Isaiah, Ixix., 12—"Benold these shall come from far; and, lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim''.—Dr. Newman said;—This text is a prophecy of the conversion of the Chinese to Christ. Sinim to a name by which the Empire was known in the West and originated with merchants from Central Asia, who called the country after the reigning family—Tain, or Chin, from which comes Sinim. This powerful family came to the throne 250 years before Christ, the West for its wealth and influence. That this is a western designation is evident from the fact that the Malays, Hindoos, Persians and Arabiaus speak of China by no other term than Jin, Chin, Sin or Sins. but call it the Middle Kingdom-the geographical centre of the world and of civilization It is reasonable to suppose that a people so ancient and numerous as the Chinese should have a place in the prophetic writings indicating God's thought of them, and that they would be Christianized. There are three powerful reasons why China save from the prevalence and dominance of vice. She has organized government, a system of education and the core. She has had the advantage of having two the core. She has ned the savantage of the greatest moral philosophers in pagen lands, but they have not saved her from the greatest vices and the most degrading superstitions. Confucius and Lac-tee were contemporaries and eminent for their talents, their teachings and their influence. Both

Lac-tse were contemporaries and eminent for their taients, their teachings and their influence. Both were born poor, both were learned, both founded systems of philosophy which still survive; but in temperament, in modes of thought and in the subjective principles they taught they were unliks. Confucious clorified propriety; Lac-tse deified reason, Confucious beld that virtue and happiness were in the observance of the natural relations of hite; Lac-tse recommended retirement and contemplation as the most effectual means to parily our spiritual bature. But their recommendations have failed to produce the desired result. China bad a knowledge of God and of himmortality, but these have been perverted into the most degrading superstitions.

SPIRITUALISM IN CRINA.

China is a land of ghosts, who are supposed to indict all the excisto which man is neir. Spiritualism has prevailed in China for thoesands of years, and there is there a chief magician who claims anthority over all eyil spirits and for a given sum will bettle up the devils and let you hear their curses. The Chinese seek written communications from the spirit land by means of a pencil suspended over a table covered with sand, and the pencil is moved by the spirits. They believe the spirits manifest themselves by rappings and fitumes of fire. They have their lemple mediums, and whon persons are anxious as to their future they are permitted to sleep in the temples, that their fortune may be revealed in their dreams. Nor is superstition conflued to the ignorant masses of Chine, for the learned believe in Pung Shuy, which mean wind and water; that in the wind and water there is an ortunate burial place. The first thing a Chinese does after he gets a wife is to get a coffin, and thea to discover a rucky place of burnal, for he believes that in the tomb is the future fortune of the family. The desirable place is where the south wind blows, or the water flows in a given direction, or the fills have a particular formation. High prices are paid for such aparticula

sirable place is where the south wind blows, or the water flows in a given direction, or the hills have a particular formation. High prices are paid for such a place.

A corpse is kept in the house in a comm hermetically sealed until the lucky spot is found. China is one vast cemetery. The dead are buried in the highways, or wherever the teachers of Fung Shuy indicate. This is the reason why the Chinese are opposed to railroads. No marvel that there are a million of ide temples in China valued at a billion of dollars in gold; that \$158,000,000 are annually spent to propitiate the spirits of the doad, and that superstition, fair and povorty everywhere prevail.

Such a country needs Christianity. The Chinese first heard of the Gospel in the year 60 of our era, when an Embassy was sent to invite Christ to the Empire. This intelligence may have come through the preaching of St. Thomas ou the coast of Maiabur, or through the Jewish colony in China in the province of Honan, which had its sypagogues and Hebrew manuscripts. But, whatever was the manuscripts. But, whatever was the manuscripts. But, whatever was the manuscripts. But, it is a historic fact that the Nestorian missionaries arrived in China in the year 505 A. D., and for 1,000 years their missions continued. The Emparer Tai-sung approved the promulgation of their feligion, and during their brilliant career they were patronized by seven Emperors of the Tang dynasty. They translated the promulgation of their feligion, and during their brilliant career they were patronized by seven Emperors of the Tang dynasty. They translated the promulgation of their feligion, and during their brilliant career they were patronized by seven Emperors of the Tang dynasty. They translated the promulgation of their feligion, and during their brilliant career they were patronized by seven Emperors of the Tang dynasty. They precapited in the Emperor Wu-taung opposed Christianity and bannshed the priests.

Persecution foliowed prisecution stone church was left in the Emperor Wu-taung

were executed, others banished and Christian missions interdicted.

Seventy years ago Christianity was again introduced by Dr. Morrison, who translated the Bible into Chinese. Iwenty-five years ago there were not twenty-five Pears ago there were not twenty-five Protestant converts in the whole Empire, but now there are 500 missionaries, 600 native preachers and 12,000 converts. At the present rate of increase of converts there will be in 1900 a miltion and a half of native Christians. The Doctor then gave his interview with Rev. Mr. Woog-Ping-Sam and Rev. Mr. Sia-Sek-Ong, whom he found intelligent Christians.

In conclusion he said, "The day of triumph will come. Like the workmen who tunnelled the Alps from either side till they met and shouled in the centre when the work was done, so will the missionaries from the South meet in the centre of the Empire and rejoice in the redemption of China."

## THE PRIESTLY OFFICE.

SERMON BY BISHOP HUNTINGTON BEFORE THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEVINARY

In Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broad-way, Right Rev. P. D. Huntington, Birhop of Central New York, last evening delivered the annual sermon or charge to the graduating class of the General Theo logical Seminary, Twentieth street and Ninth avenue The students of the graduating class, who are to be ordained deacons next Sunday, occupied the five front seats and the general congregation nearly filed the rest of the Church. Bishops Seymour (elect) and Southgate, formerly Bishop of Constantinople, and Drs. Dix, Potter, Howland and Twyng took part in the services. Bishop Huntington's sermon dealt gen-erally with the nature of the priestly office and had took as his text the following passages from St. Paul's Epistles to the Ephesians and to the Romans :-

"Wherefore, be saith, when he ascended up on high, he led capitivity captive and gave gifts unto men.
"Now that he ascended what is it but that he also descended first into the lower pasts of the earth, "For the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.
"For I speak to you, Gentiles, insumuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mineoffice."

St. Paul, the preacher said, thought both of his com-mission and of his personal character—of the first always with veneration, and of the second with prevailing distrust. In his system the ministry was never confounded with character. Men rose and fell, but the office lived on, never perishing. So the apostic stood last for his aposticatin against every assault. Why, in fact, should be surrender it, for did it not come down from above an integral and fin ished grace? Following up the line of thought Bishop

ished grace? Following up the line of thought Bishop liuntington considered wby the office was great in itself, whence it came and what was the spirit, end and aim of holding and using it.

Its origin, he said, was its authority, and he thought that the common argument for the historic ministry of the Church lost much of its force from being too much dissevered from the person of the Lord Himself. He was in Himself bishop, priest and deacon. He was prophet and King. He was the Moscs, the Aaron and the David, the alpha and the emega. When St. Paul wrote "I magnity mine office," he mean. "I magnity my desconship." When the deacon became a presbyter be did not cease to be a deacon, and when the presbyter was made a bishop he was a deacon still. He carried the deacontel turough to the end. And why? Because titles were symbols, and deaconship implied service. The deacon was the consecting link between an official minister and a congregation of Christ's people. He joined hands with every lay workman working for the Master. Spiendid, indeed, were the honors conferred on the deaconte. It was the privilege of the deacon to carry the cross of the Gospel outside the some travels after sneep in the wilderness, contact

students of the graduating class to begin their ministry its the strong principles in which the ministry was itself begon—simplicity of manners, singlices of beart, plain living, irrestatible energy, unseducible and uncompromising courage. The time they lived in had compromise enough, and they did not want any more of it is their priests. They should take heed, therefore, not to add to the defects of a to? supple society the sacrifices of a cruging Church. They would not make any proselytes by the thievish therality which gave away what it was not theirs to give—God's truth. Neither should they be anhanced to manify their commission, for it brought them honor and glory, and its original charter was in the cross.

REV. MR. VOSBURGH.

HIS SERMON IN THE BERGEN BAPTIST CHURCH LAST EVENING-THE ALLUSIONS TO HIS

Rev. George B. Vesburgh, paster of the Bergen Baptist Church on Madison avenue, Jersey City Reights, whose trial for the alleged attempted poisoning of his wife ended in the Jersey City Oyer and Terminer on Saturday night with his acquittal, preached last evening in his church to the largest sudience over assembled within the walls of the

Rev. Dr. Paton, of this city. Mr. Vosburgh did not ap-pear in the church at the opening of the services, and Homer Vesburgh, his brother, was the only member of the family present. In his opening prayer Dr. Paton asked the congregation to pray God to bless and comfort their pastor and give him strength to realize that it is his privilege and duty to submit to God's wishes. He preached his sermon from 1 Peter, i., 11—"Searching what, or what manner of time the spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the suf-ferings of Christ and the glory that should follow."

After the sermon Mr. Vosburgh entered the church through a door behind the after and walked about among the members of his charge receiving their congratulations. He excused himself for not appearing to conduct the services, because he had business of great importance to himself that kept him up late the night previous, and he had been given the alternative of preaching in the morning or evening, and he chose the latter time. He, however, presided at the remainder of the services. After prayer he asked if there were any present who desired to have the right hand of followship extended, and in answer a venerable old gentleman, with his rife, two sons and two daughters, approached the altar and were admitted to the church. The six, and two others who were admitted to the church on Saturday, approached the altar at the communion service. MR. VOSBURGH'S SERMON.

In the evening the church was packed to its utmost apacity by the most prominent citizens in the city. Benenes and camp stools were placed on each side of each aisle and a large number wore unable to get further than the doors. On the altar was a vase of beautiful roses. The pastor's wife, his mother, his sister lda, brother Homer and Frank Sickles occupied chairs directly under the pulpit. Mr. Voschairs directly under the pulpit, Mr. Vos-burgh walked out upon the platform a few minutes before eight o'clock. He sank into a chair behind the pulpit and crossed his face with his hands. He ap-peared restless and ill. Frequently before the open-ing of the services he rose from his seat and walking to the edge of the platform leaned down to whisper to one of the brethren. After the opening began he rend the seventh chapter of Revelation in a tremu-lous voice. After the reading he announced the hymn:—

My God, thy fendest love I crave.

ions voice. After the rending he announced the hymn:—

My God, thy fendess love I crave.

At the close of the singing the pastor offered up a fervent and impressive prayer, during which many of his auditors were moved to tears. At the close he requested the congregation to join in Singing—

Jesus, lover of my soul.

He took his sermon from Rovelation, vil., 14—

"And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made their white in the blood of the Lamb."

After going over the text Mr. Vosburgh said that the lesson taught by the text gives the true moral significance of sanctified suffering. I do not believe that I assume too much when I say that I am qualified to speak to this text to you. There are in this assemblage many venerable heads experienced in many ways, but in all this vast audience there is no heart that knows better the meaning of the word serrow than the beating beart in the breast of him who now stands before you. From that dark Sabbath evening on the 24th of Fobruary in the house of Mayor Seidler, where I was first mad; acquainted with my trouble, through the long months of March, April and May down to seven o'clock has night in the Court louis yonder, where I heard those welcome words—I shall never forget them—'Not guitty.'' Here the congregation applauded enthusiastically, and after the applause had subsided the pastor continued;—'I accent your applaude, not for myseli, but in bohalf of our trustees. From that day when gloom first came over my life and all through possession months I waked in darkness. The heavans were clouded to me and my prespocies voited with dark clouds. My trials and sufferings during that time I am glad no one will ever know except Rim who sits on youder throne, who knows all our hearts. It was a baptism of suffering during that time I am glad no one will ever know except Rim who sits on youder throne, who knows all our hearts. It was a baptism of suffering during that tim

It was God's purpose when he put us on this earth not to keep us bases in a mother's arms but to educate us by sufferings to manhood that we might work out his purpose and become grand and noble characters and shine like the stars above us forever and ever. Our sufferings, when looked upon by the superficial gazer, mean death, but when looked upon by the superficial gazer, mean death, but when looked upon by the careful observer they are only life and power. That which seems only the process of destruction is really the giver of life. But is that all I shall see of my trouble—that sorrow that will cling to me until other hands shall fold my arms across a pulse-less breast. That sorrow shall surse me through my life. Lihank God for the faith that teaches me that we need great troubles to ventilate us and sir us up, and God sends us our sufferings in order to fit us for our works. Our life is a march of suffering—a march of the grant of suffering—a march to the grant of the safe is a safe. For man is safe from calamities, every man of us is liable to disaster. Perhaps you do not uclieve that? I did not believe it four months ago. No man can guard himself against suffering, but we need not despair if we can lift up our beads when the storm is over and all is well. It is not out of place to say that I have learned lessons from my difficulty did not cutogize me, but they treated me lairly and honestly win one or two exceptions and those I will try to forget. To my legal pitots in my difficulty did not cutogize me, but they treated me lairly and honestly win one or two exceptions and those I will try to forget. To my legal pitots in my difficulty did

the lamb."

During the sermon many of the congregation wept and the pastor showed signs of emotion. At the concusion hundreds gathered around him to shake his hand and congratulate him.

# A REPUBLIC'S INGRATITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our apocial wonder?
The extraordinary suit brought by the United

States District Attorney at Harrford, Conn., against the widow of the late General Mansfield, who so nobly sacrificed his life at the battle of Antietam on the itar of his country, cannot but fill the minds of the American people with surprise and mortification. It appears that this distinguished officer, whose benevoence and kindness of heart, was only equalled by his courage and devotion to his country, some fourteen years ago had been induced to sign an official bond of \$4,000 for a paymaster whose accounts were short about \$1,500. This bond had remained unnoticed for jourteen years in one of the pigeon hoies of the department at Washington, when some clorical ferret discovered it and in his anxiety to show an extreme zeal in the public service brought it to the notice of the Public Prosecutor, and the result has been a verdict against the windw of General Mansfeld for the amount of this paymaster's defactation.

Judging from the modest, uncetentations mode of living, previous to the war, of deneral Mansfeld the payment of this sum by his whoow would put her to a very sorious inconvenience and the attempt to enforce it would bring a lasting disgrace upon the country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that some means may be lound to stay this disgraceful proceeding and that the widow of this merriorious officer, whose record is one of unsullied honor and gallant service, shall be treed from a disgraceful persecution.

A FORMER CITIZEN OF MADDLETOWN, CONN. courage and devotion to his country, some fourteen

ARREST OF A DESPERADO. After stabbing John Coyle on the night of Sunday, May 19, Edward Reilly, of No. 26 Delincey street, disappeared from the city. Detective Shelly, of the Central Office, however, succeeded in tracing him to Spring Vaisey, in Rockland county, where be arrested him. He was brought to the city last night and will appear in court to-day. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Nors.—Lotters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are nowilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing write only on one side of the paper.—ED. Henald,

THE PLAG ON DECORATION DAY.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
How should the flag be placed on Decoration Day—
at half mast or at top mast? The Seventy-Grat regiment had theirs at top mast. Are they right? T. T.

A PREE BATH AT THE BATTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Why not place a free bathing house at the Battery? Way not passed in the poorest words in the city have been asking this question for three years, but no one seems to pay any attention to it.

BATHER, SMORING ON THE CARS.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
I am happy to see in the Herald of this morning s letter in opposition to smoking on the cars. Smokers seem to have come to the conclusion, judging from their nature) that other people "have no rights that they fre bound to respect."

BROOKLYN,

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:There is located in First avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, a mill for grinding brown stone, and in the proto run out into the street, and the result is that the gutter down to Fifty-fourth street and thence to the river is digged continually with sand and refuse, the water being insufficient to wash it away. FRITZ.

TIME FOR A DIVIDEND.

To the Editor of the Merald: - One year ago last December the Security Life Insurance Company of New York failed, and the policy haders of that company have not yet received one cent. Knowing as I do that they are ready to pay a dividenc, only waiting for some one to say "Pay pp," I think you could not do a more chartuble deed than to use your efforts to hurry up this matter. For one I am getting irred of waiting. Some of the policy holders are softering from the want of the ittle that will come to them.

BRATING CARPETS ON BOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-This custom has become a common nuisance. Some of the large and prominent hotels and some of the churches are in the habit of beating their carpets on roots and in areas in front of churches, to the grea annoyance of those living near them, especially when confined to a sick bed. It is in direct violation of a city ordinance, and the offenders are subject to a fine of \$10 for each offence. It is the daily of the police to complain of parties guilty of this offence.

DECENCY.

DEATH IN FULTON STREET. To the Editor of the Herald:—
The Sidewalk of Fulton street at Fulton Market is

sufficiently encumbered, one would suppose, with merchants and merchandise to excuse patient pelestrians from submitting to other unnoyances that particular vicinity. Nevertheless, besides being delayed and worried by obstructions in the public thoroughfare, they have been abliged for the past few days when going by a certain flower stand on the north side of the street, between South and Front streets, to breathe the most horrible of odors, pungent, unwholesome and nauscous. It seems to proceed from the flower pots which are displayed for sale, but I am not certain that such is the source. Whatever iragrance the ble such is the source. Whatever iragrance the blessoms may give forth is prevented from its effect by this baser smell. I can only conjecture an explanation of it, and that is that the florist employs with a liberal hand certain artificial manures, such as bone, phosphates or something still more offensive, to urge the growth and blessoming of his plants. Whatever the cause it is an intelerable nuisance and should subject the responsible person or persons to arrest and panishment. One whill of the infectious smell is enough to produce a severe all-day headache. Attention should also be called to the fact that Devoc & Co., at the corner of Futton and Whilam streets, are responsible for a nuisance of possibly more serious a nature than that above described. They sell great quantities of paris green and other mineral drugs used for industrial purposes. That they are prepared at their store I do not mean to assert, but every one who plasses their doors knows that from the cuiver to the corner of the side-walk curb there rises at all times a foul vapor or gas, the effect of which upon the longs is painful in the extrema and very suggestive of sufficiency or that some probable that this cuivers has a connection with their vaults where chemicals employed—probably the waste material—is carried off into the sewer, and thence the fumes mount directly to the street and assail the nostria and lungs of those passing. These two evits existing in Fulion street, so bear the Cly Haff and in a thoroughlare which is always thronged during business hours, strongly accuse the negligence or writing lunteens, of the police. may give torth is prevented from its effect by this baser

GRIEVANCES OF DRY GOODS CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The young men and women employed as salesmen and saleswomen in the various stores of the city numundergo so many unnecessary privations and hard ships. Clerks and saleswomen receive barely as much pay as is required for a respectable maintenance, and yes their hours of duty are much longer than those of persons engaged in manual labor. In the stores on Grand street and the avenues clerks are compelled to of persons engaged in magual labor. In the stores on Grand street and the avenues clerks are compelled to be in attendance five days of the week during twelve out of the twenty-four hours, and on Saturdays for sixteen hours. This pernicious system of late hours is encouraged by a low greedy traders, siways to be found in every business quarter, who, in order to catch a few dolars more than their neighbors, prolong the hours far into the night. In addition to this grievance there is the injustice of compelling clorks to work an equivalent of half a day—five extra hours—on Saturday without extra reminoration. Instead of receiving extra pay for extra hobre performed, in many cases they find their small salaries made considerably less by the deduction of numerous petty fines for numerous unavoidable offences, such as being a few minutes late in the morning or for some other trifling neglect inseparable in the transaction of a multiarious clerical duty. The clerks on kigath and Sixth avonues on the west side, and Grand street, on the stores on these thoroughlares are almost from iste snopping. It is remarked that throughout Saturdays the stores on these thoroughlares are almost deserted until after supper hour, when the wild rush is made to the various counters and a scramble to see who will get served first begins, continuing till near midnight. The late hours on Saturday night are demonalizing in the highest degree. Late shopping is not ancessity; it is only a habit, and can be remedied without inconvenience to the purchasers or loss to storekeeper a. There are two methods by which the evil can be eradicated. One is to closs the intensity; the other is for ladies to take the initiative in the matter, and do their shopping during reasonable hours, thereby leaving the storekeeper no pretext tor keeping his doors open after socieck. JUSTICE.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF SEVENTH AVENUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :residents on Seventh avenue, beg to call attention to the outrageous neglect of the Street Cleaning Departcourse of the dirt and fith on the our goods in due weather are destroyed by dust, while in wet weather our customers are driven away by the horriole siush through which they are obliged to wade. We pay high taxes, high rents, and all our other expenses are heavy. Why should we be treated in this way? The avenue has not been cleaned since last November. A few awaspers have occasionally appeared there, but they merely collected the dirt and garbage into hear. No one carted it away, Flease send one of your representatives to investigate its condition.

Its condition.

B. CLARKIN, No. 489 Seventh avenue, stationer.

ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, No. 491 Seventh avenue. SAMUEL DAVIS, No. 487 Seventh avenue, furniture.
John McFARLAND, No. 493 Seventh avenue, men's turnishing goods.

JACOB SOLOMON, No. 495 Seventh avenue, clothes.

L. WILSON, No. 481 Seventh avenue, clothes.

S. DE WOLFE, M. D., Thirty seventh street and

Seventh avonue.

T. W. BURDGE, No. 482 Seventh avonue, druggist.
CHARLES UNKEL, No. 484 Seventh avonue, baker.
FRED. HEINZ, No. 486 Seventh avenue, butcher.
J. H. FREHRICHS, No. 490 Seventh avenue, gro PHILIP SEIBEL, No. 492 Seventh avenue, barber. JAMES RCDONALD, No. 494 Seventh avenue, po dealer.
THOMAS RABB, No. 498 Seventh avenue.
DANIEL STRAIN, No. 200 West Thirty-seventh

recet, city.
THOMAS RYAN, editor, No. 479 Seventh avenue.
JOHN A. FALLON, No. 477 Seventh avenue, market
MICHAEL MORRIS, No. 475 Seventh avenue, clothing store.

8. H. OLZWASSER, No. 473 Seventh avenue, cloth-MENDEL FUNK, No. 480 Seventh avenue, saloon. DAVID W. ERSKINE, No. 478 Seventh avenue, dry F. M. SCHIFFMEYER, No. 476 Seventh avenue,

butcher.
PATRICK DONNELLY, No. 474 Seventh avenue.
CHARLES P. HINN, No. 464 Seventh avenue, mar FRANK SMITH, No. 462 Seventh avenue.

JAMES R. O'CONOR, No. 462 Seventh avenue, ciga